KHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE SUPREME COURT’S ROLE IN THE PROMOTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES ASSESSMENT**

**PART I**. Supreme Court Cases of Note.

**A. *Mapp V. Ohio* (1961) B. *Gideon V. Wainwright* (1963)**

**C. *Escobedo V. Illinois* (1964) D. *Miranda V. Arizona* (p. 1966)**

**E. *Plessy V. Ferguson* (1896) F. *Wesberry V. Sanders* (1964)**

**G. *Tinker V. Des Moines* (1969) H. *New Jersey V. T.L.O* (1985)**

**I. *Loving V. Virginia* (1967) J. *Engle V. Vitale* (1962)**

**K. *Kent V. The United States* (1966) L. *Santa Fe V. Doe* (2000)**

**M. *University of California V. Bakke* (1978) N. *Brown V. Board of Education* (1954)**

**O. *Morse V. Frederick* (2007) P. *Obergefell V. Hodges* (2015)**

\_\_\_\_\_1. The Supreme Court ruled that it was unconstitutional for students to lead prayers as part of the pre-game ceremonies at a high school football game. (p. 553)

\_\_\_\_\_2. The Supreme Court ruled that evidence gathered in unlawful searches - such as the obscene materials gathered from the home of a Cleveland woman – must be excluded from court. (p. 809)

\_\_\_\_\_3. In this case, the Supreme Court ruled that the criminally accused had the right to a lawyer to be present when they were interrogated by police and that investigators must advise suspects of their right to remain silent. The case emerged from a murder case in the Chicago area. (p. 807)

\_\_\_\_\_4. This Supreme Court decision completely ignored and undermined the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, ruling that segregation was legal as long as the institutions created were separate but equal. (p. 810)

\_\_\_\_\_5. This case – brought by a man convicted of kidnapping and sexual assault – brought forth a decision in which the Supreme Court ruled that criminals had “the right to remain silent,” that they should be warned that their words “could be used against them in a court of law,” and that they had the right to an attorney – whether they could afford counsel or not. (p. 809)

\_\_\_\_\_6. After a poor drifter was convicted of breaking and entering and sentenced to five years in jail, he asked the Supreme Court to review his case. He claimed that because he was too poor to afford a lawyer, he had been denied his right to counsel. The Supreme Court ruled in his favor, and granted him a new trial in Florida, with a lawyer this time! (He was declared “not guilty.”) (p. 807)

\_\_\_\_\_7. The Supreme Court ruled that laws banning interracial marriage were unconstitutional in this case. (p. 622)

\_\_\_\_\_8. In this case, the SCOTUS ruled that students were within their rights expressing anti-Vietnam War sentiments with black armbands in school – as long as they did not disrupt learning. (p. 812)

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\_\_\_\_\_9. In this very recent decision, the Supreme Court ruled that it was unlawful to deny homosexual couples the right to marry. The court ruled that the 14th Amendment’s “equal protection under the law” ruling applied to people of differing sexual orientation. (Current Events)

\_\_\_\_\_10. In this case, the Supreme Court ruled that a school district in Alaska acted within their rights when they punished a student for displaying a banner promoting drug use at an event students were attending. It continued a long tradition of limits on free speech when someone was encouraging criminal behavior.

\_\_\_\_\_11. Two major rulings came out of this decision regarding admittance into a medical school. When a white student was denied admission to the University because sixteen places in the med school had been reserved for minority candidates, he sued, claiming that this violated his right to equal protection under the law. The Court agree, in part. They stated that – in this instance – the student had been discriminated against. But, they also stated that it was *acceptable for race to be one factor in admissions* – it just couldn’t be the only criteria in determining who was accepted. (p. 628 - 629)

\_\_\_\_\_12. In this case, the Supreme Court ruled that it was possible to try a 16 year old accused criminal as an adult; but only after a full investigation had been completed to determine whether or not it was appropriate to do so. In this case, that had not taken place. (NO PAGE NUMBER – ELIMINATION.)

\_\_\_\_\_13. In this case, the Supreme Court overturned the case of *Plessy V. Ferguson*, ruling that segregation in the public schools was unlawful. (p. 806)

\_\_\_\_\_14. When a young woman was suspected of smoking marijuana in her school’s restroom, her purse was searched by a vice principal, who discovered cigarettes, weed, and evidence that the young woman had been dealing drugs in school. The Court ruled that while the school may not have had “probable cause” to search the girls purse, they did have “reasonable suspicion” – and that was good enough to search someone in school! (p. 809)

\_\_\_\_\_15. In this case, the Court ruled that requiring students to recite a non-denominational prayer was unconstitutional – because people had the right to refuse to practice any religious faith, and requiring participation or even subjecting them to participation violated their rights. (p. 806)

\_\_\_\_\_16. This decision established the principle that all congressional districts should be of substantially equal populations. (p. 278)

**Section II**. Identifications and Vocabulary

***A. Chief Justice Earl Warren B. Thurgood Marshall C. Jim Crow***

***D. Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. E. Rosa Parks F. Dwight Eisenhower***

***G. Malcolm X H. Stokely Carmichael I. Jo Ann Robinson***

***J. Fred Shuttlesworth K. George Wallace L. Lindsay Almond***

\_\_\_\_\_17. He was the leader of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the inspiration for the Black Panther Party. He renounced non-violence and encouraged African-American self-defense.

\_\_\_\_\_18. This is the term for segregation laws in the Southern states.

\_\_\_\_\_19. He was the segregationist governor from Alabama famous for the statement, “Segregation today, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever!”

\_\_\_\_\_20. He was the racist governor of Virginia who encouraged localities to shut down their public schools altogether rather than allow African-American students to attend integrated schools.

\_\_\_\_\_21. She helped to organize the Montgomery Bus Boycotts by printing 35,000 copies of a handbill announcing the event to be handed out at local churches.

\_\_\_\_\_22. He rose to fame by leading the Montgomery Bus Boycott, founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, led the protests to end segregation in Alabama in 1963, and delivered the famous “I Have A Dream” speech at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.

\_\_\_\_\_23. He was the NAACP lawyer who argued the case of *Brown V. Board of Education, Topeka, KS* in 1954, won it, and went on to become the first African-American justice on the Supreme Court.

\_\_\_\_\_24. Born with the last name “Little” in Omaha, Nebraska, this man was a drifter and small time criminal until the 1950s. Then, he converted to Islam in prison, and became a minister within the Nation of Islam – or the Black Muslims. He preached segregation, self-reliance, and self-defense, arguing that African-Americans should seek equality and freedom “by any means necessary.”

\_\_\_\_\_25. This American President authorized the use of military force in 1957 to integrate Little Rock’s Central High school in Arkansas. When Governor Orval Faubus refused to cooperate, he sent in the 101st Airborne to provide security for African-American students.

\_\_\_\_\_26. He was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1954 when the *Brown V. Board of Education* decision came down, and he was an advocate of judicial activism – interpreting laws in a manner which generally promoted civil rights and the rights of the accused.

\_\_\_\_\_27. She started the Montgomery Bus Boycott by refusing to give up her seat on the bus.

\_\_\_\_\_28. He was the minister of the 16th Street Baptist Church during the 1963 protest marches – and when a racist terrorist bombed the Church in September of 1963, killing four little girls.

**Section III**. Organizations During the Civil Rights Movement

**A. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)**

**B. The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)**

**C. The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)**

**D. The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP)**

**E. The Black Power Movement**

**F. The Black Panther Party**

**G. The “Black Lives Matter” Movement**

**H. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)**

**I. The Little Rock Nine**

\_\_\_\_\_1. This organization was created in response to the shooting death of Michael Brown in Ferguson, MO; the choking death of Eric Garner in New York City, and the death in police custody of Freddy Gray, a black man from Baltimore, MD – just three in a long string of victims of police brutality and gun violence in America. The group’s goals are larger yet – they attempt to promote equality for all black people.

\_\_\_\_\_2. Martin Luther King, Jr. was the founder of this organization, which was devoted to non-violent, civil disobedience, and organized countless protests against racism, segregation, and the discrimination.

\_\_\_\_\_3. Ella Baker helped to organize this group of students as they began a protest movement in the early 1960s. Students organized events like the sit-in movement in Southern cities, and participated in events like the Freedom Rides and the Selma march of 1965.

\_\_\_\_\_4. This organization emerged during the Mississippi Freedom Summer voter registration drive. When they went to Atlantic City, NJ in 1964 seeking to be seated at the Democratic National Convention, they were offered only two seats. The group walked out in protest!

\_\_\_\_\_5. Stokely Carmichael organized this movement during the Selma march in Mississippi – encouraging people to engage in community activism and self-defense whenever necessary.

\_\_\_\_\_6. These students were the first to ever integrate a Southern city’s school district. It took intervention from US President Eisenhower to make it happen; however the students did successfully complete the school year before Arkansas – like Virginia – closed all of its public schools in 1958.

\_\_\_\_\_7. Founded in 1909 by W.E.B. DuBois, this organization probably did more to advance the cause of the Civil Rights Movement than any other by launching legal challenges against segregation, discrimination, racism, and hate crimes. Using the 14th Amendment’s Constitutional protections, the organization won cases like *Brown V. Board*, the Montgomery Bus Company discrimination suit, and interracial marriage rights (*Loving V. Virginia*), and the right to interstate travel for all people.

\_\_\_\_\_8. This organization was founded in Oakland in the 1960s – inspired by Stokely Carmichael’s activism – in order to combat police brutality in the city and promote self-reliance of African-Americans.

\_\_\_\_\_9. This organization organized the “Freedom Rides” from Washington, DC to New Orleans, LA in the summer of 1961. Along the way, they tested out the interstate travel laws throughout the South. Unfortunately, due to violent methods used by Southern segregationists and the lack of proper law enforcement in Southern states, the group did not ever make it to New Orleans.

**Section IV**. Issues, Events, and Accomplishments of the Civil Rights Movement

**A. “A Letter From a Birmingham Jail” B. The March on Washington – August, 1963**

**C. The Selma March – April, 1965 D. Gerrymandering in Virginia**

**E. The Rise and Fall of Affirmative Action F. The 24th Amendment**

**G. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 H. The Equal Rights Amendment**

**I. The 2015 Riots of Ferguson, MO and Baltimore J. “Massive Resistance” in Virginia, 1958**

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\_\_\_\_\_1. This amendment to the Constitution ended the poll tax in the states where it still remained in 1964 – including Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, and Mississippi.

\_\_\_\_\_2. The deaths of Michael Brown and Freddy Gray while they were in police custody sparked urban rioting and violence between police officers and citizens during 2015.

\_\_\_\_\_3. This term refers to the manner in which Congressional districts are designed in Virginia, which must be redesigned in accordance with law.

\_\_\_\_\_4. Martin Luther King wrote this in 1963, and many people consider it his most articulate defense of the strategies of the Civil Rights movement: non-violent, civil disobedience, which obeyed the laws of God and justice rather than the flawed laws of man.

\_\_\_\_\_5. The state of Virginia encouraged its localities – including Norfolk, VA – to close down all of its schools in 1958 rather than allow the integration of the schools to continue. The first students to integrate our schools locally, known as the Norfolk 17, were shut out of public education the following year.

\_\_\_\_\_6. This law forbids discrimination on the basis of race, sex, skin color, or religion. It was signed into law in 1964 by President Lyndon Baines Johnson. He signed the Voting Rights Act into law in 1965.

\_\_\_\_\_7. This march was organized in April of 1965 to protest against the violence and intimidation targeting African-Americans in Alabama who attempted to register to vote.

\_\_\_\_\_8. Organized by the combined efforts of Asa Philip Randolph and Bayard Russell, this iconic Civil Rights event is the forum where Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered the “I Have A Dream” speech – at the steps of the Lincoln Memorial – during the centennial year of the Emancipation Proclamation.

\_\_\_\_\_9. Thurgood Marshall argued in favor of hiring practices which favored minority candidates as a way to promote greater justice in society while he was a lawyer and upheld such laws while he was a member of the Supreme Court. When he resigned from the bench, though, challenges to these laws saw them gradually eroded away and eliminated.

\_\_\_\_\_10. This proposed amendment stated: “Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex… Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article… The amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.” *The amendment was never ratified by the states and is not law*.

**Section V**. Short Answer Essays. Answer any two (2) of the four questions below in complete sentences.

1. List and define any ***four (4) legislative acts or laws from 1950 to 2000*** that helped the cause for Civil Rights for minorities and women. Be certain to explain how the act helped promote equal rights.

2. Identify ***two (2) distinctly different methods used by the advocates of Civil Rights***. What are the major characteristics of each method? Who were the leading practitioners of each method?

3. Explain which ***method of promoting Civil Rights you personally believe is more effective*** in helping to promote equality. Give at least ***two (2) examples*** of your preferred method working.

4. List the ***five (5) most important victories of the Civil Rights Movement*** from 1900 to the present. Explain how each accomplishment promotes equal rights and equal protection under the law – as promised in the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

**Essay Choice # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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